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Marion Planing Mills,

J. T. ELDER, Propt.

Marion, - - Ky.

Having employed Messrs. John Weldon and Geo. Boston, first-class workmen, and also having added new machinery and an addition to my mill, I am better prepared than ever to serve the people. Inside Casing, Brackets, Columns, etc., furnished on short notice. Building lumber of all kinds furnished on short notice.

Finishing Lumber, Doors and Window Frames a Specialty.

Anything in this line of work I will make it to your interest to call and see me at my mill, near depot. All correspondence will receive prompt attention. J. T. ELDER.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LOOK - HERE!

INVEST YOUR SAVINGS IN THE

Columbia B. L. & S. Association,

OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

The only company that will give you a definite contract. Only 60 payments to fully pay up your stock. It matures its stock in 84 months, while the 60 companies require 100 months to mature on the same basis of loaning money. A saving of \$6.56 on every share.

Enquire Of

SAM C. HAYNES,

T. H. COLEMAN,

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R. C. WALKER,

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Fair Prices.

Square Dealing.

New Goods.

The undersigned has received an extra lot of the latest styles in

MEN'S CLOTHING,

A splendid line of

Dress Goods and Trimmings,

I also invite your special attention to my line of

Boots and Shoes,

It will be of advantage to you to inspect these line in particular. Also see my

Hats and Caps.

My prices are low as the best quality of goods will admit. I think I have the goods this market demands. Come and look through.

J. N. WOODS.

It Tastes Good

One reason why Scott's Emulsion of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda has had such a large sale is because it is "Almost as palatable as milk," but the best reason is that its curative properties are unequalled. It cures the cough, supplies the waste of tissues, produces flesh and builds up the entire system.

Scott's Emulsion cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula, and all Anemic and Wasting Diseases. Prevents wasting in children. Almost as palatable as milk. Get only the genuine. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Scott's Emulsion

Points To Remember During 1892:

R. D. BROWNING

Represents The

Equitable Life Insurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

Transacts the largest business.

Has the largest amount in force.

Holds the largest surplus.

Makes the largest surplus earnings.

AND IS THE

Safest, Strongest and Best Life Assurance Co. in the World

Assets, \$136,198, 518. Liabilities, \$108,405,538. Surplus at 4 per cent, 27,792,981.

THE JIM CROW CAR.

How the Separate Coach Law Works in Texas—Negroes Get the Best of It.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

The only grievance the Texas negroes have is that the law passed by the retiring Legislature requires them to ride in separate coaches on railroads. The traveler about to enter a car anywhere in Texas finds himself confronted at the door by one of two forms. The notice reads: "For Whites," or it reads "For Negroes." For a "white" to ride where it says "For Negroes" is to violate a law which subjects himself, the railroad employee personally to heavy penalties. There is nothing optional about the operation of the law. A white person is shut out as completely from the negroes as the negro is excluded from the white car. There may be one negro riding in solitary comfort in the negro coach and 100 white people crowded in discomfort into the white coach. That makes no difference. There can be no mixing. The railroads are unable to foresee just what the times. It happens very frequently that a condition similar to that just mentioned is the result. There are not seats enough for one race and there are too many for the other race. A single illustration from actual observation may be interesting. At Amarillo, in the Panhandle, two ladies with children, a couple of drummers, and the usual assortment of passengers boarded the south-bound train at 4

white coach was full. The negro compartment was occupied by a Chinaman in solitary state. John had turned over the seat in front and had disposed of his bags—the heathen always travels with bags—in such a way as to prop himself into a very comfortable position. There is nothing in the law which says "whites" shall not ride in the "negro" compartment, when there are no negroes on board. So the passengers from Amarillo filed into the negro compartment and proceeded to do as the Chinaman had done. The train had begun to move when a solitary negro got on. He took a seat. The conductor appeared. White men, women and children were required to get up and move into the crowded white coach. There a general awakening took place. Seats were turned. Those who had whole seats were obliged to double up with those who had none. Children cried. Everybody grumbled. A few swore. In the compartment for negroes the African and the Chinaman rode with two seats apiece and several others unoccupied for more than 100 miles. Not another negro came in all that distance. Chinamen, Mexicans and Indians are not classed. They ride where they please. Probably a very strict and liberal construction of the law would throw all but the African on the white side of the coach dead line, but the railroads only observe the forms to the degree that will protect them from prosecution. At first whole coaches were set apart for the different races. Now, however, at the end of the year's trial of the law, that is rarely done. Each coach is separated by a partition. In parts of Texas there is almost no negro travel. On such roads a small compartment is cut off at one end by a thin partition and reserved for the occasional negro traveler. Half of the time it will be un-

occupied. Further south the negro compartments are larger. And in the black belt the coaches are separated in halves. Some roads have the fastenings and grooves so arranged that a partition can be taken out and moved a few seats forward or backward according as the race proportion of travel changes. Negroes do not ride on cars the year round. After cotton picking is well under way and silver begins to circulate freely there is a great deal of negro travel. Later on, when "the crop" must be cared for, the negro travel falls to a small fraction. To accommodate these changes the partitions are so arranged that they can be moved.

The law makes one exception in favor of negro nurses for whitechildren. This provision is somewhat elastic. A lady came on a train at San Antonio with a robust little Eord Fauntleroy son and a negro lad. She planted the boy in one seat and told the negro to sit with him, while she took the seat in front. The negro protested. "Missus," he said, "I mustn't ride here. There is a place where my people have to sit." "You stay right where you are," the lady said, and proceeded to drill the negro in his temporary duty as nurse to the ten-year-old youngster in sailor suit and long hair. The negro promptly fell asleep and the boy amused himself by leaning far out the window. The lady, having succeeded in doing something the law said couldn't be done, took great satisfaction in watching the "facade" of the negroes of Texas do not object to the separate coach act. They are insured more comfort in travel than they ever had before. Theoretically they think the law is an outrage because it raises what they call a "class distinction." The well-dressed and well-educated negro doesn't like anything which reminds him that he isn't a white man.

TWO KILLED, ONE WOUNDED.

The Work of Two Drunken Strangers at a Kentucky Dance.

Soldier, Ky., Oct. 10.—At a social gathering Friday night at the house of Mrs. Cox, a few miles from here, two half-drunken strangers entered while dancing was in progress and made themselves so obnoxious that the managers, Charles Wilmoth and Harry Collins, felt compelled to eject them. The strangers resisted and fatally shot both the young men, besides seriously wounding William J. Henson.

The murderers escaped on a horse, but are being hotly pursued. The victims were excellent young men, and one of them was to have been married shortly.

FOUND A PETRIFIED MAN.

A Fossil Hunter at Chadron, Neb., Has Returned \$2,000 for the Specimen.

Chadron, Neb., Oct. 10.—Great excitement was created here to-day by the discovery of a petrified man about two miles north of this city, near Natural Wall, one of the great wonders of this region. The body was found by Eed Rossiter, a well-known collector of this town, while engaged in securing turtle fossils. It is thought to be that of a man 6 feet tall, well developed and in a perfect state of preservation. It was found buried in clay and weighs over 500 pounds. The teeth are plainly visible, and the skull, head and lips are those of a negro. The finder was offered \$2,000 in cash for the specimen, but refused it.

STILL THEY COME.

Prominent Republicans Converted to Tariff Reform.

Philadelphia, Oct. 8.—H. Labarre Jayne, lawyer and son of the late Dr. Jayne, who has been identified with the Republicans all his life, to-day announced his intention to vote for Cleveland. Mr. Jayne was some years ago a member of the Republican city committee. He has been a member of the Union League since he became of age. His resignation is ready to be handed in and will be tendered to the club in a few days, to take effect Nov. 1. He has already been proposed for membership in the Young Men's Democratic Association. Mr. Jayne was asked what had brought about this wonderful change in his politics. He said: "I have decided to support the Democratic national ticket because I find that my views are in accord with those of the great majority of the Democratic party as indicated by the platform they have adopted and still more clearly emphasized in the opinions and character of their nominee for the Presidency."

New York, Oct. 8.—Honorable Henry A. Meyer, who was the Republican candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn at the last election and who ran 9,000 votes ahead of his ticket has come out in a strong letter declaring that owing to the protection policy as illustrated in the McKinley bill and because of the proposed Force bill he is a supporter of free institutions, economically administered, never a life long connection with the Republican party and work and vote for Grover Cleveland.

New Albany, Ind., Oct. 8.—John Jackson, pension agent of this city, and Dr. Voyles, of Corydon, formerly postmaster of this city under Gen. Grant, have declared themselves for Cleveland and reform. Also several others have left the G. O. P., and aided in organizing the Democratic iron workers' and Sixth ward clubs.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Oct. 8.—Judge Columbus B. Harrod, a well-known Southern Indiana lawyer, and heretofore a strong Republican, having been the nominee for Congress of his party a few years ago, has publicly announced that he would vote the Democratic ticket next month. The tariff question was the lever which brought the change about, he says.

The Tin Plate Humbug. N. Y. Evening Post.

We doubt if there has ever been in any previous campaign anything comparable to the silliness of the "American tin" performances which Mr. McKinley and his associates are guilty of in the present one. When Mr. McKinley spoke in Philadelphia on September 23, the following solemn buffoonery was gone through with in the Academy of Music, according to the report of the Philadelphia Press:

"While he was telling of the new industries that had been built up in this country, a banner made of tin, and bearing the inscription, 'American tin, 1892, made at Norristown,' was carried down the platform. The applause which greeted the appearance of the banner interrupted the Governor, and he turned and looked at the banner. 'Another trophy to a protective tariff,' was his comment

and then cheers were given for American tin."

Col. McClure exposed the humbug of this performance completely a few nights later, but the manager of the "American Tin Works at Norristown" has since added the final touch. He says the works have been shut down, and their sixty workmen thrown out of employment because of the delay in the arrival of material from Wales. There are, he says, 250 tons of plates on the way, all of which have been rolled in Wales, and that when the plates arrive, they will be dipped at the works in tin. As for the source of his tin supply he says: "I purchase it from the importers in New York. It comes from various parts of the world, and I am frank in saying that although I have looked high and low for the American article, I have never seen it." He goes on to "give away" the entire business by adding:

"I am willing to tell the truth about this matter, and nothing but the truth, and therefore I mean exactly what I say—that the sheets, pig tin, and palm oil, are imported. Therefore if it at any time there should be a delay in the arrival of these materials, we would be compelled to shut down, as we have done this week. We have ten tinmen at work this week, and they are all men who were employed in the factory at Wales."

GRASSHOPPERS IN MISSOURI.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 7.—Myriads of grasshoppers have appeared in Buchanan and adjoining counties and are rapidly destroying the winter wheat. The hoppers are not of the variety that appeared in 1879, but are the common field grasshoppers that stay in one locality an entire season. The warm, dry weather has hatched them out by the millions and unless a cold rain or frost comes immense damage will be done. Fourteen counties in Missouri report to the State Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, that the insects are so numerous that they are causing alarm to the farmers. In many parts of Kansas they are said to be threatening to destroy many acres of wheat.

THREE KILLED.

Desperate Fight Said to Have Taken Place in Knott County.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 10.—A special received to-night from Norton, in Wise county, says that Frank Johnson, being refused admittance to see his sweetheart, Lulu Warwick, by her father, in Knott county, Kentucky, went away and returned with three friends. A fight ensued, in which Warwick and his son and one of Johnson's friends were killed. The others fled.

LAST OF THE IMMIGRANTS.

Quarantine Is Free at Last From Its Cholera Infested Population.

New York, Oct. 10.—The last batch of immigrants who have been held down the bay since the outbreak of cholera was landed at Ellis Island to-day. They number 40 and were brought from the steamer Stonington where they had been transferred from the Nor-mannia.

Famine Will Follow.

Hamburg, Oct. 9.—The outlook for the coming winter among the poor is very gloomy. The money thus far subscribed for the relief of distress caused by the cholera has already been entirely spent with hardly any visible improvement. An organized system of relief is urgent, and unless something in that line is speedily accomplished, famine will follow the plague.

YELLOW JACK IN BRAZIL.

Terrible State of Affairs at Santos—More Deaths Than From Cholera in Europe.

Philadelphia, Oct. 7.—Reports from Santos, Brazil, to Philadelphia merchants reveal a disaster of yellow fever at that important seaport in South America. An epidemic has been raging there for months and the dead have been piled in trenches of great length. It is claimed that more victims have been swept away in and around Santos than have died in Europe from the cholera plague.

Three hundred and forty-seven vessels are awaiting their turn to discharge valuable cargo shipped from all parts of the world and they will, it is claimed, be there a year hence still waiting to be loaded alongside the discharged berth.

INSANE WIFE'S DEED.

She Sets Fire to Her Husband's Bed and Holds Him in the Flames.

Greencastle, Ind., Oct. 7.—The village of Coatesville, Hendricks County, was the scene of a terrible tragedy yesterday. The wife of William Sharpe poured coal oil upon his bed-clothing while he was sleeping and then applied a match to it, burning him to death. Sharpe endeavored to extricate himself, but she opposed his efforts with all her might and was killed. She had but recently returned from the Insane Hospital at Indianapolis, where she was confined for two or three years. The couple were upwards of 50 years ago.

COLUMBUS' BODY ON THE MARKET.

President Huereaux of San Domingo Offers It for \$100,000.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10.—A somewhat startling story is told by one of the World's Fair Commissioners, who, during a recent visit to the State Department, learned that the remains of Christopher Columbus were offered to the United States as security for a loan of \$100,000 at 6 percent interest. The offer had recently been made with due formality by President Huereaux of San Domingo.

President Huereaux's thrift has been exemplified in several negotiations with the authorities at Washington, but it was not until the proposition was made to hypothecate the sacred remains of the great navigator for a cash consideration that the full extent of his thrift was appreciated. Although the proposition of President Huereaux was that the remains should be taken in security for the loan, it is the general belief of the officials here that this was merely a delegate way of proposing an absolute sale. This view was strengthened by the fact that no time was mentioned for the payment of the loan. It was simply that the \$100,000 should be placed in the hands of President Huereaux; that he in turn should have the relics taken from their resting place, boxed and shipped and that the interest on \$100,000 thereafter be regularly paid by him.

The proposition was rejected, as the department authorities in Washington have no right to make purchase of relics, no matter how valuable they may be.

WEBSTER'S RELIGION.

Testimony of Those Who Knew Him as to His Earnest Convictions.

(Washington Star.)

Daniel Webster was through out all his life, not only a "religious man" in the ordinary meaning of the words, but a man of profound religious convictions in the higher sense. Mr. Webster was a daily reader of the Bible, a firm believer in its teachings, and could repeat no small part of it, the Psalms and the writings of the apostles being to him an unfailing source of instruction and wisdom.

On all proper occasions he never failed to refer to the Bible as the book of all books and the Christian's reliance the grandest of all codes of morals and the only right rule of personal conduct.

Mr. Webster was asked by a friend what was the most important thought that ever occupied his mind. It was asked at a repast where there were a number of gentlemen but not one of all of them together could draw Mr. Webster out of the moody reverie into which something had plunged him. Attempt after attempt was made to draw him into conversation, and finally one gentleman repeated the question: "Mr. Webster I want you to tell me what was the most important thought that ever occupied your mind?" Mr. Webster slowly passed his hand over his forehead and near who does not know me?"

He was told there was no one. Then he looked over the table says the narrator of the incident, and you may well imagine how the tones of his voice would sound upon such an occasion, giving answer to such a question. "The most important thought that ever occurred to my mind," said he, "was that of my individual responsibility to God!" And then for twenty minutes he spoke on the theme, and when he had finished he rose from the table and retired from the room. The rest of the company retired to an adjoining room. When they had gathered there some one exclaimed: "Who ever heard anything like that?" What Mr. Webster said no one ever attempted to repeat. It was impossible to do so.

ATTENTION, LADIES!

I have and am daily receiving the largest and best selected, most fashionable millinery goods ever brought to Marion.

Nothing is wanting, the line is complete. Call for what you want; I have got it. If you don't know just what you want, I will show it to you.

In addition to headwear of every description, for ladies, misses and children, I have in stock furs, feathers, bows, material for fancy work, etc. Don't fail to come, and you won't fail to be pleased.

MRS. F. W. LOVING,
THE MILLINER,
Marion, Ky.

"C. C. C. Certain Chill Cure," the most pleasant to take of all Fever and Ague Remedies. Warranted to cure Chills and Fever.